

Senator from Virginia is doing here tonight, and I am happy to join. I thank him. He points out many things that I won't amplify, given the hour, except to say it is surely the right day today, this 56th anniversary of D-Day.

When he talks about how the American people who participated in that effort are all being honored, surely first and foremost are our veterans, but all the American people who are behind them; it is such an important point for all of us to remember.

I remember as a kid the minute, little contribution we kids were making, going around the streets looking for wrappers that we could peel off the foil, put it together in a little ball of metal, and then, with all the little balls of metal, put together a tank or an airplane. But first and foremost, obviously, it is the veterans, those who didn't come back and those who did.

I thank the Senator from Virginia for doing this. I don't know if he listed all the cosponsors.

Mr. WARNER. I was about to do that. It is so hard for the current generation of people to remember that period. Both of us do. I happen to have been in uniform. I remember where we had a little book of stamps, savings bonds, and you put your quarter stamps in. You were rationing butter, meat, shoes and clothing. We never thought about it. It was our way of backing the men and women in uniform. I remember it was 3 gallons, I think, a week of gasoline that you had. My father was a doctor, and I remember that doctors had an additional allocation of gasoline so they could make hospital calls and visit homes. It was just an extraordinary hour in America, the way there was a total effort.

Mr. LEVIN. All the way down to the kids.

Mr. WARNER. Yes. I remember picking up little bits off the cigarette packs and the tin foil.

Mr. LEVIN. We used to flatten cans. After we were done with a can of food, we would take off the other end that hadn't been opened, put it in a box, flatten the can, and carry in the boxes of tins.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, does the Senator remember the collection of scrap metal? I will never forget it. In those days, the Nation's Capital, where we lived, had great big trash trucks, and the trucks ran overtime. They would come down the street, and people would come out and put all kinds of scrap metal in the trucks. I remember the person who lived across from me came out with an armful of magnificent guns—shotguns and rifles that belonged to her husband—and the trash guys looked at them and just threw them in the truck. I don't know that those guns ever got to the scrap heap, but I remember that as if it were yesterday.

Mr. LEVIN. I saw letters of President Roosevelt the other day thanking people for their donations—I think it was of telescopes; I am not sure. It was

something which people just put into the war effort, either scrapped or used in some way.

This is a special tribute to those of our colleagues, including yourself, who were in World War II. I know you are going to list them. But as this honor roll of heroes is read by the Senator from Virginia, I think we are all going to stand very proud that we have so many Members still in this body who served in World War II and, of course, many who did serve in this body who served in World War II who are also being honored. Senator Dole, of course, is very much in the lead in this effort, but so many others came before us who are currently in this body who served.

How many are there who served in this body?

Mr. WARNER. I have spoken to every one of them today. I will read their names in the order of seniority of the Senate: Senator THURMOND, who crossed the beaches on D-Day. He did it in a glider, and it crashed, he was injured, but he went on and took up his duties despite that. Senator INOUE is one of the most highly decorated Members of the Senate. The President upgraded his decoration from the Distinguished Service Cross to the Medal of Honor; is that correct?

Mr. LEVIN. That is correct. It will be presented in a ceremony this month at the White House. That was something Senator INOUE was not even aware of until he read about it.

Mr. WARNER. No. There is not a more modest Member of the Senate.

Mr. LEVIN. So true.

Mr. WARNER. What a great strength he has been to national defense in the 22 years we have worked on this.

FRITZ HOLLINGS was in the European campaign. Senator STEVENS was an Air Corps pilot, before there was an Air Force; he flew in the Pacific. Senator BILL ROTH was in the Army. Senator HELMS was in the Navy. Senator MOYNIHAN was in the Navy, and he was proud to call me Secretary of the Navy. I was just a petty officer third class. Senator LAUTENBERG served. Senator GORTON served in the Army right at the end. Senator AKAKA served. I was a young sailor, and we were trained during the invasion of Japan, and the war ended very precipitously.

Mr. LEVIN. Senator Bob KERREY also wanted to be added as a cosponsor.

Mr. WARNER. Senator Robert KERREY is a Medal of Honor winner. We will add him as a cosponsor. I ask unanimous consent that they all be made cosponsors, along with myself and Senator LEVIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3189) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. I thank my distinguished colleague for joining me and for his kind remarks about our colleagues.

Mr. President, we have made some accomplishments today. The hour is 8 o'clock, and we started promptly at about 2:45. I thank all who participated in moving this. We have an order for tomorrow which lays out the work.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO THE RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE OCCASION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSOCIATION'S CONGRESSIONAL CHARTER

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, it is with a great deal of professional pleasure and personal pride that I rise today to honor an organization in which I am a life member and served as the 21st national president nearly 50 years ago. The organization of which I speak is our neighbor across First Street, the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, though it is perhaps best known simply by its initials—ROA. The association was organized in 1922, at the instigation of General of the Armies John J. Pershing, who was then serving as the Army's Chief of Staff. Like many others who served in uniform in World War I, General Pershing was convinced that the war could have been significantly shortened or avoided altogether if an adequate pool of trained officers had existed at the time. Taking his sentiments to heart, 140 Reserve officers met at Washington's Willard Hotel and organized the Reserve Officers Association. It was largely through the dedicated efforts of this voluntary organization and its members that the United States established its Officer Reserve Corps, which was to supply the great majority of America's trained officers in the days leading up to World War II. It is appropriate for the Senate to note that these first ROA members were citizen-soldiers who clearly saw the approaching storm clouds. They pushed the nation toward an unprecedented level of pre-war preparedness that arguably saved lives and formed the very foundations of the great victories of democracy that were to follow.

With the end of the war, the ROA resumed its normal operations, raising and maintaining the nation's awareness of the role and contributions of its military forces in the uneasy post-war